

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JUROVCIK, M; RASKA, K. Jr; SOLKOVA, Z; SOKI, F.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for all)

Prague Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 10, 1965, pp 3370-3376

"Anabolic Transformation of a Novel Antimetabolite,  
5-Azacytidine and Evidence for Its Incorporation into  
Ribonucleic Acid."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RASKA, jr K; JUROVCIK, M; SORMOVA, Z; SORM, F

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-  
cations, No 7, July 1966, pp 2803-2808

"Anabolic transformations of 5-azacytidine in mouse brain."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RASKA, Jr. K; JUROVCIK, M; FUCIK, V; TYKVA, R; SORMOVA, Z; SORM, F.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 7, July 1966, pp 2809-2815

"Metabolic effects of 5-azacytidine in isolated nuclei  
of calf-thymus cells."

RASKA K. Haemolyticke reakce po transfusich krve Transfusion reactions Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Prague (Czechoslovakia) 1947, 86/1 (17-26)

The pathogenesis of transfusion reactions is discussed. Seven cases of severe transfusion reactions are described in detail. Five cases were due to Rh incompatibility, one of them a case of erythroblastosis foetalis, one case was due to transfusion of blood of a wrong group, and one case was due to transfusion of O blood with high antibody titre to an A group patient.

Traub-Erooalyn

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. I, #1-6

RASKA K. Epidemiologicka zprava o nakazlivych nemozech, hlasenych v Cechach a zemi Moravskoslezske za rok 1946 a rok 1945 Epidemiological report on infectious diseases notified in Bohemia and Maravia-Silesia in the years 1946 and 1945 Casopis Lekaru Ceskych 1947, 86/5 (159) Tables 1

The epidemiological report shows that a rapid consolidation of sanitary conditions took place after the war, also that new tasks are to be discerned in the prevention of epidemic diseases. Typhus fever (exanthematous t.) has been totally suppressed. Bacillary dysentery showed a great decrease; it is probable that this disease will eventually be regarded as allied to the summer diarrhoea of infants. Trachoma increased; it was imported from Slovakia. Malaria also increased; the cases notified were indigencus, from regions favourable to the occurrence of this disease. The arrival of workmen from infected Southern countries set new public sanitary duties. The incidence of diphtheria will certainly diminish after the compulsory vaccination, which has become obligatory by law recently. The total incidence of scarlatina was favourable, though from the point of view of new investigations into streptococcal infections, attention will be focussed upon this disease. Epidemic meningitis, which increased, places an onerous task on microbiologists. In 1946, 40 cases of hydrophobia (rabies) were notified. Only three cases were imported from Poland. Tuberculosis

Wolf-Prague

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. I, #1-6

RASKA, K.

Unification of efforts for health control in state hospitals. Cesk.  
nemoc, 17 no.10:305-313 D '49. (CJML 19:3)

1. Work presented by Docent Karel Raska with co-workers: Hamackova,  
M.D., Gabriel, M.D., J. Splak, M.D., Vondrasek, M.D., Aldova, M.D.,  
Solar, M.D., Kobak, M.D. Vejtruba, M.D., also by Associated Colleagues  
of the Industrial Organization KSC, of the Industrial Committee and  
of the State Health Institute; by Anzenbacher of Regional National  
Committee, Prague, by Docent Raskova, M.D. of the Pharmacological  
Institute of Charles University, by Bohun, M.D. of the Radiological  
Institute in Prague, and others.

RASKA K. and RADKOVSKY J. Odbor pro mikrobiologii a epidemiologii SZU v Praze.  
Epidemiologicke zkusenosti z epidemie poliomyelitidy v roce 1948, Epidemiological  
study of the poliomyelitis epidemic in 1948, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Prague 1949,  
88/44 (1274-1281) Graphs 2 Tables 4 Illus. 2

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

RASKA, K.

Hygiene of living quarters in relation to epidemiology. Zdrevot.  
rev. 25:6, June 50. p. 166-8

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

RASKA, K;SYMON, K.

Microbiologic studies of the atmosphere; evaluation of various apparatuses. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 no.29 824-826 21 July 1950.  
(CLML 20:1)

1. With the cooperation of B. Aldova of the State Health Institute in Prague and B. Polak and Eng. Bink of the Institute of Hygiene in Brno.

RASKA, K;MALISOVA, V;MAZACEK, M.

Practical significance of phagocyte type determination in the  
epidemiology of intestinal infections. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 nr. 30:835-  
838 28 July 1950. (CLML 20:1)

RASKA, K.

ALDOVA, E.; RASKA, K.

Air borne infections; prevention of infection in hospitals,  
with special reference to streptococcal superinfection. Cas.  
lek. cesk. 89 no.47:1320-1324 24 Nov 50. (CML 20:4)

RASKA, K.

RASKA, K; ALDOVA, E.

Air borne infections: use of bacteriophage as experimental medium  
in studies on prevention of virus diseases. Cas. lek. cesk. 89  
no.48:1353-1355 1 Dec 50. (CLML 20:4)

RASKA ✓ Properties of toxin of Shiga-Kruus bacillus. I. H. Radková, K. Račka and Z. Šormová (Karlov Univ., MD Prague). Časopis Lékařů Českých 80, 1373-8 (1950).—A 1% soln. of Shiga-Kruus bacillus exotoxin (I) has been prepared from b-strain of *Shigella dysenteriae* and purified by pptn. with 55% satd.  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ . The L.D.<sub>50</sub> in mice of I is 0.2 mg/kg. body wt. I is a histamine liberator; it stimulates the gut and depresses the blood pressure of rats.

(2)

RASKA, K.

RASKA, K; ROTTA, J.

Antistreptolysin titre in children with rheumatic carditis with  
special reference to treatment and hospitalization. Cas. lek.  
cesk. 89 no.50:1416-1420 15 Dec 50. (CLML 20:4)

1. Of the Department for Microbiological Research of the Third  
Branch of the State Health Institute (Head--Docent Karel Raska,  
M.D.).

RASKA, K.

Hygiene and epidemiology in Soviet Union. Cas.lek.cesk. 90 no.12-13:  
377-389 30 Mar 51. (CIML 20:8)

RASKA, K.

Important deficiencies in anti-epidemic work. Cas. lek. cesk. 90  
no.14:432-434 6 Apr 51 (CIML 20:8)

1. Author is Docent, M.D.

RASKA, K.

RASKA, K.

Works of the commission problem, task and publication of research tasks.  
Zdravot. rev., Praha 27 no.5-6:87-89 Aug 1952. (CLML 24:2)

1. Docent.

RASKA, Karel, Doc. MUDr

Our campaign against infectious hepatitis. Cas.lek.ceesk. 91 no.14:  
411-413 4 Apr 52.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, prevention and control,  
in Czech.)

RASKA, Karel, Doc. MUDr

Against bacteriological warfare. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.15:451-454  
11 Apr 52.

(BIOLOGICAL WARFARE,  
standpoint of Czech. physicians)

R'SKOVA, H.; RASKA, K.; MATEJOVSKA, V.; HYBOVA, B.

Certain properties of *Shigella shigae* toxin. Cas. lek. cesk.  
91 no.21:612-618 23 May 52.

1. Z farmakologickeho ustavu Karlovy university a se Statniho  
zdravotnickeho ustavu v Praze.  
(*SHIGELIA*,  
*dysenteriae*, toxin.)

RASKA, Karel, Doc., MUDr.; RADKOVSKY, Ing.; ZAHRADNICKY, J., dr.;  
SYRUCEK, L., dr.

Problem of scarlet fever in Czechoslovakia. Cas. lek. cesk.  
91 no.23:669-675 6 June 52.

1. Z III. odboru SZU, a' prof. dr. Prochazka, dr. L. Seidler,  
z infekcniho oddeleni nemocnice na Bulovce v Praze.  
(SCARLET FEVER, epidemiology,  
in Czech.)

RASKOVA H.; HYBOVA, B.; RASKA, K.; MATEJOVSKA, V.

Certain characteristics of *Shigella shigae* toxin. III. Sensitivity of interceptrs of intestinal vessels. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.45-46: 1348-1350 14 Nov 52.

1. Z farmakologickeho ustavu Karlovy university. Z Ustavu pro epidemiologii a mikrobiologii v Praze.

(DYSENTERY, immunology,

vaccine, eff. of immun. of animals on sensitivity of intestinal vasc. interceptrs)

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,

dysentery vaccine, eff. of immun. of animals on sensitivity of intestinal vasc. interceptrs)

(INTESTINES, physiology,

eff. of dysenterial vacc. on sensitivity of vasc. interceptrs in animals)

RASKA, K.

RASKOVA, H.; RASKA, K.; RYBOVA, B.; MATEJOVSKA, V.

Certain properties of toxin of *Shigella shigae*. V. Modifications of parabiotic processes produced by *Shigella shigae* toxin. Cesk. hyg. epidem. mikrob. 2 no.1:44-50 Feb '53.

1. Z farmakologickeho ustavu Karlovy university a z Vyzkumneho ustavu epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.

(SHIGELLA,

dysenteriae toxin, eff. on nerve conduction)

(NERVES, effect of drugs on,

*Shigella dysenteriae* toxin)

RASKOVA, H.; RYBOVA, B.; RASKA, K.; JELINEK, J.; MATEJOVSKA, V.

Certain properties of the Shigella Shigae toxin. Effect of adenosine triphosphoric acid upon the toxicity of Shigella Shigae toxin. Chekh.fiziol.2 no.2:203-208 '53. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Farmakologicheskiy institut universiteta im. Karla IV i institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Praha.  
(Toxins and antitoxins) (Adenylpyrophosphoric acid--  
Physiological effect)

RASKA, K.

Etiologic and epidemiologic problems in scarlet fever. Cesk. hyg. epidem. mikrob. 2 no.4:254-264 Aug '53.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie Praha.  
(SCARLET FEVER, epidemiology.  
Czech.)

RASKA, K.

Infectious hepatitis. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no. 13:331-339 27 Mar 1953.  
(6im 24:4)

1. Of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Director--Karel  
Raska, M.D.) Prague.

PECENKA, J.; RASKA, K.

Evaluation of utilization of gamma globulin in prevention of infectious hepatitis. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.13:340-343 27 Mar 1953.

(CLML 24:4)

1. Of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Director--  
Karel Raska, M.D.) Prague.

RÁSKA, K.

Some properties of the toxin of *Shigella dysenteriae*. VI.  
Effect of some pharmacological substances on changes  
caused by the toxin of *Shigella dysenteriae*. II. Rásková,  
K. Ráška, V. Matějovská, and B. Rybová (Carl IV Univ.,  
Prague). *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 3, 303-12(1954); cf. *C.A.*,  
49, 181956. Introduction of *S. dysenteriae* toxin into the  
isolated perfused intestinal vessels produces reflex changes  
in blood pressure (rabbits and cats). Local anesthetics such  
as procaine or *d*-tubocurarine chloride can suppress this  
reaction almost totally; atropine requires large doses.  
Papaverine stimulates the reaction when used in small  
doses, while medium size doses have no effect and in large  
doses the reaction is suppressed. Substances such as  
Benadryl fail to suppress the reaction, and with large  
doses sensitization of the reflex is observed. Introduction of  
adenosinetriphosphate does not restore sensitivity to the  
toxin. C. M. Kocouřík

4

RASKA, K.; ALDOVA, E.; KUBASEK, M.; SURYČEK, L.; HAVLIK, O.; MANYCH, J.;  
SANA, B.

Q fever. 1 Report on the first epidemics in Czechoslovakia. Cas.  
lek. cesk. 93 no.42:1153-1155 15 Oct 54.

1. Z Ustavu epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.  
(Q FEVER, epidemiology  
in Czech.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/9 Sept. 57

RÁSKA K.

5067. RÁSKA K. Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Prague. \*Streptococcal infections REV. CZECH. MED. 1955, 1/2 (65-80) Graphs 3 Tables 1 Illus. 2

Since in 1949 the obligatory hospital stay of children with scarlet fever was reduced from 42 to 6 days, the number of complications decreased from 30-65% to 2-7%, while the simultaneously instituted routine penicillin treatment reduced the number of carriers from almost 100% to almost 0%. Streptococcal tonsillitis should be treated with penicillin. Experiments with rabbits which had survived the Schwartzmann phenomenon and 3 weeks later were infected intranasally with beta haemolytic streptococci resulted in pathological and histological changes of the joints resembling those of acute rheumatic fever in man. Bloch - Doetinchem (XX, 6, 7)

RASKOVA, Helena; RASKA, Karel

Pharmacodynamics of certain bacterial toxins. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 3:437-461 1955.

1. Farmakologicky ustav pediatricke fakulty K.U. (predn. doc. dr. H. Raskova). Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze (red. prof. dr. K. Raska). Predano do tisku v srpnu 1954.  
(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE,  
toxin, pharmacodynamics (Pol))  
(SALMONELIA TYPHOSA,  
endotoxin, pharmacodynamics (Pol))

RASKA, Karel, doktor.

Development of medical microbiology and epidemiology in Czechoslovakia since 1945. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.9:89-91  
S '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Direktor Muchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii v Prags.  
(EPIDEMIOLOGY.  
in Czech.)  
(MICROBIOLOGY.  
in Czech.)

RASKA, Karel

Development of our medical microbiology and epidemiology after  
1945. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.11:241-242 5 June 55.

(MICROBIOLOGY, history  
in Czech.)

(EPIDEMIOLOGY, history  
in Czech.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/9 Public Health Sept. 57

2758. RAŠKA K. and RADKOVSKY J. Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Prague.  
\*Some questions of the development of the epidemic process in infectious hepatitis REV. CZECH. MED. 1956, 2/4  
(321-330) Graphs 4 Tables 1 Illus. 1

The long-term, systematic epidemiological study of the incidence of infectious hepatitis in a rural environment, i.e. under simplified epidemiological conditions, contributes valuable information on the epidemic process. At the present time, infectious hepatitis spreads simultaneously from many sources throughout the country which are independent of one another. The epidemic process wanes or develops according to given conditions. Epidemic processes develop particularly in child communities, with family infection dependent on the infection of the school-children. Where the conditions for the development of an epidemic process are present and are not brought under control by anti-epidemic measures, the epidemic process lasts from 6 to 10 months. In a rural environment, one patient causes an average of 2 to 3 further cases of infectious hepatitis. The disease occurs in groups of infections, with intervals of one to 3 weeks, especially at the onset of an epidemic. This is considered due to the length of the incubation period and also to the comparatively short time of elimination of the virus by most patients and convalescents. From 6 years' systematic study of the incidence of infectious hepatitis in Czechoslovakia and from an analysis of age incidence, it is concluded that in the course of an average lifetime, under the given conditions, every fifth member of the population contracts infectious hepatitis. Although dispersed throughout the country and as yet little influenced by the work of the health services, infectious hepatitis spreads very slowly. Infectious hepatitis will continue to be an extremely important health and economic problem, but for special hygienic measures and  $\gamma$ -globulin administered prophylactically. In many places these measures have produced good results, but in others they are not fully utilized. (XVII, 20)

ČESKÁ FEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/8 Public Health Aug. 57

2365. RAŠKA K., SYRŮČEK L., SOBĚSLAVSKÝ O., POKORNÝ J., PŘÍVORA M., HAVLÍK O., LÍM D. and ZÁSTĚRA M. Úst. Epidemiol. a Mikrobiol. Praha. Čas. hledavců v epizootologii Q-rickettsiosy. The participation of rodents in the epidemiology of Q-fever. ČSL. EPIDEM. MI-KROBIOL. 1956, 5, 5 (246-250) Tables 4

During a period of 3 yr. blood specimens from 937 rodents of 14 species were investigated in 8 remote areas of Bohemia. Q complement fixing antibodies were found in the following species: *Rattus norvegicus*, *Rattus rattus*, *Mus musculus*, *Apodemus sylvaticus* and *sylvaticus*, *Microtus arvalis*, *Clethrionomys glareolus*, *Arvicola terrestris*, and *Lepus europaeus*. The positive findings all occurred in areas where Q fever is endemic. *C. burnetii* was isolated from organs of seropositive individuals of the following species: *Rattus norvegicus*, *Mus musculus*, and *Clethrionomys glareolus*. In the same areas also 129 insectivorae of the following species were investigated: *Sorex araneus*, *Sorex minutus*, *Neomys fodiens*, and *Talpa europaea* - all with negative results. An evaluation of the described findings for the epidemiology and epizootiology of Q rickettsiosis is given. The possible importance of the role of *Rattus norvegicus* is pointed out. The spread of Q rickettsiosis in the given social, economic, and climatic conditions of Czechoslovakia runs the course of an anthropozoonosis and not of an infection from isolated natural foci.

RASKA, Karel, Prof. MUDr.

Problems in epidemiology and prevention of whooping cough.  
Cesk. pediat. 11 no.9:641-646 Sept 56.

(WHOOPING COUGH, prev. & control  
in Czech. (Cs))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.10/4 Gen.Pathology Apr 57

1238. RAŠKA K., BEDNÁŘ B., and ROTTA J. Inst. für Epidemiol. und Mikrobiol. und I. Pathol.-Anat. Inst., Karls-Univ., Prag. "Gelenkveränderungen nach experimentellen Streptokokkeninfektionen bei Kaninchen, welche eine generalisierte Schwartzman-Reaktion überlebt haben. II. Mitteilung: Beitrag zu der experimentellen Forschung über Streptokokkeninfektionen und ihre Folgen. Articular changes after experimental streptococcal infection of rabbits that have survived a generalized Schwartzman reaction. II. Experimental study on streptococcal infections and their sequelae SCHWEIZ. Z.

ALLG. PATH. BAKT. 1956, 19/2 (205-216) Illus. 6

Rabbits which had survived a generalized Schwartzman reaction were intranasally inoculated with an 18 hours' culture of *Str. haemolyticus*, group A, type 28. The Schwartzman reaction had been elicited by means of an extract from a streptococcal skin lesion and streptolysin O. The inoculation of the streptococci was followed by inflammatory lesions of the joints of the legs in 11 of the 47 rabbits tested. The clinical and histological aspects of these lesions exhibited a close similarity to the findings in acute rheumatic fever and in the post-rheumatic myocardium. (IV, 5)

RASKA, K.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.10/3 Microbiology Mar 57

550. RASKA K. and ROTTA J. Inst. für Epidemiol. und Mikrobiol. Prag. \*Die Persistenz von Streptokokken der Gruppe A nach intranasaler Infektion. The persistence of streptococci of group A after intranasal infection SCHWEIZ. Z. ALLG. PATH. BAKT. 1956, 19/3 (356-361) Tables 2 A generalized Schwartzman-reaction was provoked in rabbits by an extract of a cutaneous streptococcal infection and streptolysin O. Three to four weeks later the survivors were infected intranasally with streptococci type 28 of group A. In 7 of 16 animals streptococci could be found in the lungs, myocardium, kidneys and blood 12-96 hr. after intranasal infection. No streptococci were found in the organs of 16 normal rabbits which were infected in the same manner. In both groups of animals streptococci persisted in the nose for no longer than 48 to 72 hr.

RASKA, K.; MATEJOVAKA, V.

Epidemiology and prevention of Staphylococcal infections in hospitals. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.43:1203-1212 26 Oct 56.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze, reeditel prof.  
MUDr. Karel Raska.  
(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, infect.  
epidemiol. & prev. in hosp. (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/11 Public Health Nov. 57

3319. RAŠKA K. and SYRŮČEK L. Inst. für Epidemiol. und Mikrobiol., Prag.  
\*Ein Beitrag zur Epidemiologie der Q-Rickettsiose. A contribution to  
the epidemiology of Q-rickettsiosis ZBL. BAKT., I.ABT. ORIG.  
1956, 167/4 (267-280) Tables 12

An accurate study, occupying 5 yr., was made of the epidemiology of Q fever in Czechoslovakia. The disease has appeared in this country only after World War II, perhaps carried over by imported cows or sheep. Now it has taken a firm hold, spreading not only among domestic animals but also among some forest animals which thereby become dangerous reservoirs for future infections, difficult to eliminate. As regards human epidemiology, ectoparasites seem to be of slight importance. The disease mostly spreads directly from cows or sheep to humans, especially on the occasion of delivery. Antibodies for *C. burnetii* have been found in various small forest animals and also in birds, especially birds living near human habitations. From some rats, mice and birds *C. burnetii* could be isolated. The Rickettsia was also found in *Ornithomia biloba*, an ectoparasite of swallows. The observation that rats, domestic mice, chickens, and swallows may be carriers of *C. burnetii* is of particular importance for human epidemiology. Some prophylactic measures are described which it would be worthwhile to adopt in order to avoid a wider spread of the disease.

Babudieri - Rome (IV, 17)

RASKA, Karel

RASKA, Karel

Epidemiology of infectious hepatitis. J. Hyg. Epidemiol., Praha 1 no.2:  
121-141 1957.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague.  
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, epidemiol.  
in Czech.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/2 Med. Micro. Feb 59

466. EXPERIMENTAL INTRANASAL INFECTION OF RABBITS WITH GROUP A STREPTOCOCCI - Raska K., Rotta J. and Bednář B. Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol. and First Inst. of Pathol., Charles Univ., Prague - J. HYG. EPIDEM. MICROBIOL. IMMUNOL. (Prague) 1957, 1/4 (377-386)

Tables 4 Illus. 2

Intranasal infection of rabbits with group A streptococci, even on several consecutive days, caused only a mild and brief catarrhal inflammation and the streptococci disappeared, as a rule, 2-4 days after the last infection, but sometimes persisted up to 4 weeks without immunological response (antistreptolysin O and antiproteinase). When intranasal infections were repeated 3-4 weeks later, the titre of antistreptolysin O and antiproteinase increased in a number of rabbits. A generalized Shwartzman reaction caused no increase in antistreptolysin O or antiproteinase titre. When intranasal infection was carried out 3-4 weeks after a generalized Shwartzman reaction, a significant increase in both titres occurred in a number of rabbits. Repeated intranasal infection, particularly after a generalized Shwartzman reaction, led in some rabbits to invasion of the blood by the streptococci, and to their asymptomatic persistence in various tissues (myocardium, kidneys). Intranasal infection caused distinct histopathological changes in the reaction 3-4 weeks earlier.

RASKA, Karel, MUDr., Prof.

Remarks concerning smallpox vaccination. Cesk. epidem.  
mikrob. imun. 6 no.2:121-122 Mar 57.

(SMALLPOX, prev. & control  
vacc. (Cz))

RASKA, Karel; SEDLAK, Jiri

Problems of diagnostic microbiological identification of Enterobacteriaceae in Czechoslovakia. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 6 no.5: 289-294 Sept 57.

I. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze - Katedra mikrobiologie  
lekarske fakulty hygienicke v Praze.  
(BACTERIAE,

Enterobacteriaceae, identification (Cz))

RASKA, K. prof.dr.

Problems in postgraduate medical training in epidemiology.  
Cesk. zdrav. 12 no.3:110-112 Mr'64.

1. Vedouci katedry epidemiologie UDL, Praha.

\*

RASKA, K.

On the problem of the methodology in the eradication of tuberculosis. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.29/30:785-792 12 J1 '63.

1. Ústav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze, reeditel prof.

dr. K. Raska, DrSc.

(TUBERCULOSIS) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CO. TROL)

(BCG VACCINATION)

RASKA, K.; ROTTA, J.; BUDMAR, B.

Experimental intranasal infection of rabbits with group A streptococci.  
Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.27-28:896-901 5 July 57.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha, reeditel prof. MUDr.  
Karel Raska 1. pathologicko-anatomicky ustav EIU v Praze, prednosta  
prof. MUDr. H. Sikl.

(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, exper.  
intranasal, with group A streptoc., in rabbits (Cz))

RASKA, K.

Certain theoretical aspects of general epidemiology. Cas. lek. cesk.  
96 no.40-41:1286-1290 11 Oct 57.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze, reditel prof. Dr K. Raska.  
(EPIDEMIOLOGY,  
theoretical aspects (Cs))

RASKA, KAREL, ed.

Mikrobiologicke vysestrovaci metody. (Napali) kolektiv autoru (1 vyd.)

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni zdravotnické nakl., 1958. 746 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959  
Uncl.

KRATOCHVLOVA, V.; JELINEK, J.; RASKA, K.

Vaccination during the incubation period. II. A comparison of intranasal  
and intracerebral infection with H. pertussis. J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 2  
no.1:23-28 1958.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Srobarova 48, Prague 12,  
Czechoslovakia.

(HEMOPHILUS PERTUSSIS, immunology  
eff. of vacc. of mice before & after exper. intranasal  
or intracerebral H. pertussis infect.)

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
CATEGORY : Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Enteric Viruses  
E  
AES. JOUR. : RZHEBOL., No. 1959, №. 9897  
AUTHOR : Kaska, K.  
INST. :  
TITLE : The Enteric Viruses  
ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. epidemiol., mikrobiol., imunol., 1958,  
7, No 2, 139  
ABSTRACT : An abstract of the review written by the Committee on  
the Enteroviruses (see previous abstract).

Card: 1/1

6

RASKA, K.; PECENKA, J.; RADKOVSKY, J.; ROUDNY, J.; TUMOVA, B.

Influenza epidemic in 1957. Cas. lek. česk. 97 no.20:626-633 16 May  
58.

1. Cs. chřípkova ustředna při Ustavu epidemiologie a mikrobiologie  
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BOOK EXPLOITATION

11.  
Bx/ G/

Raska, K. (Professor, Doctor of medical science); Havlik, O. (Doctor of natural science); Chladek, V. (Doctor of veterinary medicine); Novotny, J. (Doctor of medical science); Privora, M. (Doctor of medical science); Symon, K. (Doctor of medical science); Weiser, J. (Doctor of natural science); Wolf, A. (Doctor of medical science), comps.

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TOPIC TAGS: biological warfare, civil defense, military medicine

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for physicians, medical personnel, and general readers to acquaint them with biological warfare. Methods of protection are discussed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

Ch. 1. Short history of biological warfare -- 7  
Card 1/7

L 24731-65

AM4043712

Ch. 2. Main characteristics of biological warfare -- 14

Attack manner -- 14

What means the enemy can use in biological war -- 17

Air poisoning -- 20

Water and food poisoning -- 21

Using infected insects -- 23

Propagation of infection through the wounded skin -- 24

Ch. 3. Protection in biological war -- 28

Effect of meteorological and geographic conditions on the forming of aerosols -- 32

Defeating an attack -- 36

Card 2/7

L 24731-65

AM4043712

O

Gathering of contaminated material for examination -- 39

Equipment of infection-groups -- 39

Invoice for laboratory examination of contaminated material -- 45

Detection, collection, and dispatch of insects for examination -- 46

Catch of host parasites -- 49

Gathering of free living parasites -- 50

Preparing of insects for shipment -- 54

Fixation of insects and their preservation -- 54

Preservation of living insects -- 55

Shipment of insects for microbiological examination -- 55

Card 3/7

L 24731-65  
AM4043712

Information service -- 56  
Collective protection -- 60  
Desinfection -- 60  
Measures for fighting possible epidemics -- 62  
Preventative measures -- 63  
Measures for rapid removing of infectious diseases -- 66  
Ch. 4. The use of biological warfare against animals -- 70  
Protection and liquidation of infectious diseases -- 76  
Ch. 5. Sanitary control of water -- 78  
Practical desinfection -- 83

Card 4/7

L 24731-65

AM4043712

Small water installations -- 85

Large water installations -- 85

Desinfection of drinking water -- 86

Ch. 6. Prevention of mass infectious diseases and mass-poisoning with food-stuffs -- 88

Protection of foodstuffs -- 93

Ch. 7. Biological means of combat which can be used for annihilation of agricultural plants -- 94

Defense against biological and chemical arms in agriculture -- 113

Ch. 8. Individual protection in attack with biological means of combat -- 117

Protective clothing ... 117

Card 5/7

L 24731-65

AM4043712

Face protecting mask

Rubber gloves and boots -- 119

Ch. 9. Sterilization -- 120

Desinfection and insect and rat extermination -- 120

Insect extermination -- 129

Extermination of rodents -- 136

Equipment of a desinfection group of three persons -- 139

Ch. 10. Simple improvised equipment which can be used under extraordinary conditions -- 140

Improvised mass bath-houses -- 141

Improvised equipment for removal of waste water and materials -- 145

Card 6/7

L 24731-65

AM4043712

Improvised field kitchen for mass-victualing of people -- 154

Improvised installation for desinfection -- 156

Improvised installation for drink water procurement -- 158

References -- 164

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